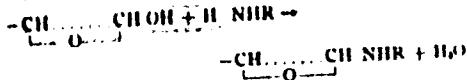


*CO*

**Glucosylalkylamines.** E. Votodek and F. Valentin. *Chem. Listy* 30, 2-4, 17-21 (1936); cf. *C. A.* 30, 2927. The sugar is dissolved in a min. vol. of boiling water is cooled and then treated with an equiv. quantity of the liquid amine or of an eq. or 3cOH soln. of the amine. The crystals which appear in a few min. or in a few days are dried on a porous plate and then recrystallized from water or MeOH. In this way xylose, arabinose, rhamnose, fucose, glucose, mannose and galactose condensed with the primary amines (MeNH<sub>2</sub>, EtNH<sub>2</sub>, PrNH<sub>2</sub>, BuNH<sub>2</sub>, AmNH<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>12</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, and C<sub>18</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>) according to the scheme:



The products (called glucosylalkylamines) are simple homologs lying between the glucosylamines of Lohy de Bruyn and van Leent and the glucosylarylamines as glucose anilide, etc. Mineral acids decompose the glucosylalkylamines easily and liberate the sugar. All of the glucosylalkylamine preps. reduce alk. Cu soln. in the cold and also NH<sub>2</sub>-AgNO<sub>3</sub>; the reduction is hastened by traces of KOH. The linkage between the constituents of the glucosylalkylamines is not very strong, for the amine becomes detached by the action of aromatic hydrazines. In this way PhNNHNH<sub>2</sub> acts upon mannosylbutylamine to give the phenylhydrazone of mannose; an excess of PhNNHNH<sub>2</sub> acetate acts upon glucosylmethylamine to give the phenylhydrazone of glucose, etc. E. M.

AIA-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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ca 10

RECEIVED AND INDEXED 10/10/66

The rotatory power of certain sugar hydrazones with relation to the stereochemical structure of the  $\alpha$ -carbon. R. VONOVSK, B. VALANTIN AND O. LAMINSK. Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Comm. 3, 230-04 (1931). The authors prep'd. hydrazones of various sugars with 1,1-benzylphenyl-,  $\rho$ -chlorobenzylphenyl- and dibenzylhydrazines, resp. They conclude that the benzyl group of these hydrazones has such a marked effect on the rotation of the  $\alpha$ -C atom that the configuration of the rest of the sugar mol. has no effect on the rotation of the hydrazone. Of the hydrazones studied only 2 have not been previously prep'd.; the *benzylphenylhydrazone* of *d*-arabinose, m. 173°, and of  $\alpha$ -D-thiamohexose, m. 183-84°.  $\rho$ -Chlorobenzylphenylhydrazone, m. 41°, was prep'd. from  $\rho$ -C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Cl and PhNHNH<sub>2</sub>. JAMES WATKINS

## ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100-1000	1000-10000	10000-100000	100000-1000000	1000000-10000000	10000000-100000000	100000000-1000000000
100-1000	1000-10000	10000-100000	100000-1000000	1000000-10000000	10000000-100000000	100000000-1000000000

27

ca

The constituents of mullein(Verbascum)-seed oil. E. Vodáček, F. Valentin and J. Bulíř. Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun. 8, 455-60 (1936) (in French). - Bohemian

Mullein seed oil, sp. gr. 1.00076, contg. 1.1% unsaponifiable matter, comprises principally glycerides of linoleic, oleic, palmitic and stearic acids, the 1st predominating.

H. A. Beatty

ASA-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

134

+44.2° in water, was similarly prepared. Rhodocetone,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +16.2^\circ$  in water, was obtained by the Wohl-Roth reduction of rhodone. Reduction of epirhodone with sodium amalgam gave epirhodone (m.p. 130°), converted by a further quantity of sodium amalgam in cold solution into epirhodite, m. p. 104°, in water, purified through the benzylideneacetal derivative, m. p. 184°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} -40.9^\circ$  in chloroform.

A. I. VOGL

ASA-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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881131 ONE ONE 881

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

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## PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES MODELS

MD AND 6TH COAST

**Sugars-alcohols.** *F. VALAERTS* (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1951, 3, 400-512).—In agreement with Helferich's rule (A., 1938, 1, 9)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$  reacts to form ethers with all the primary alcohol groups in sugar alcohols but not with secondary alcohol groups, and thus are obtained the  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}$  ethers of L-rhamnitol, m. p. 122-125°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +3.9^\circ$  in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ ; fucose, m. p. 130-142°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +5.6^\circ$  in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ ; D-glucitol, m. p. 68-73°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +4.2^\circ$  in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ ; L-rhamnose (alcohol), m. p. 120-125°; D-ribose, m. p. 170-173°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +2.6^\circ$  in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{-MeOH}$  (3:1);  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}$  ethers of D-mannitol, m. p. 122-125°; D-glucitol, m. p. 141-145°; xyitol, m. p. 155-159°; L-rhamitol, m. p. 111-115°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +3.6^\circ$  in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ ; sorbitol, m. p. 50-100°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +3.6^\circ$  in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ ; sorbitol, m. p. 50° (softens at 73°),  $[\alpha]_D^{25} -7.6^\circ$  in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ ;  $\alpha$ -glucosidol, m. p. 117-120°; glycol, m. p. 101° (cf. A., 1938, 1, 501); crystallographic data by Novák et al.; and the  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}$  ether of D-mannitol, m. p. above 250°.  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  or  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  derivatives of these ethers could not be obtained. *J. W. BAKER.*

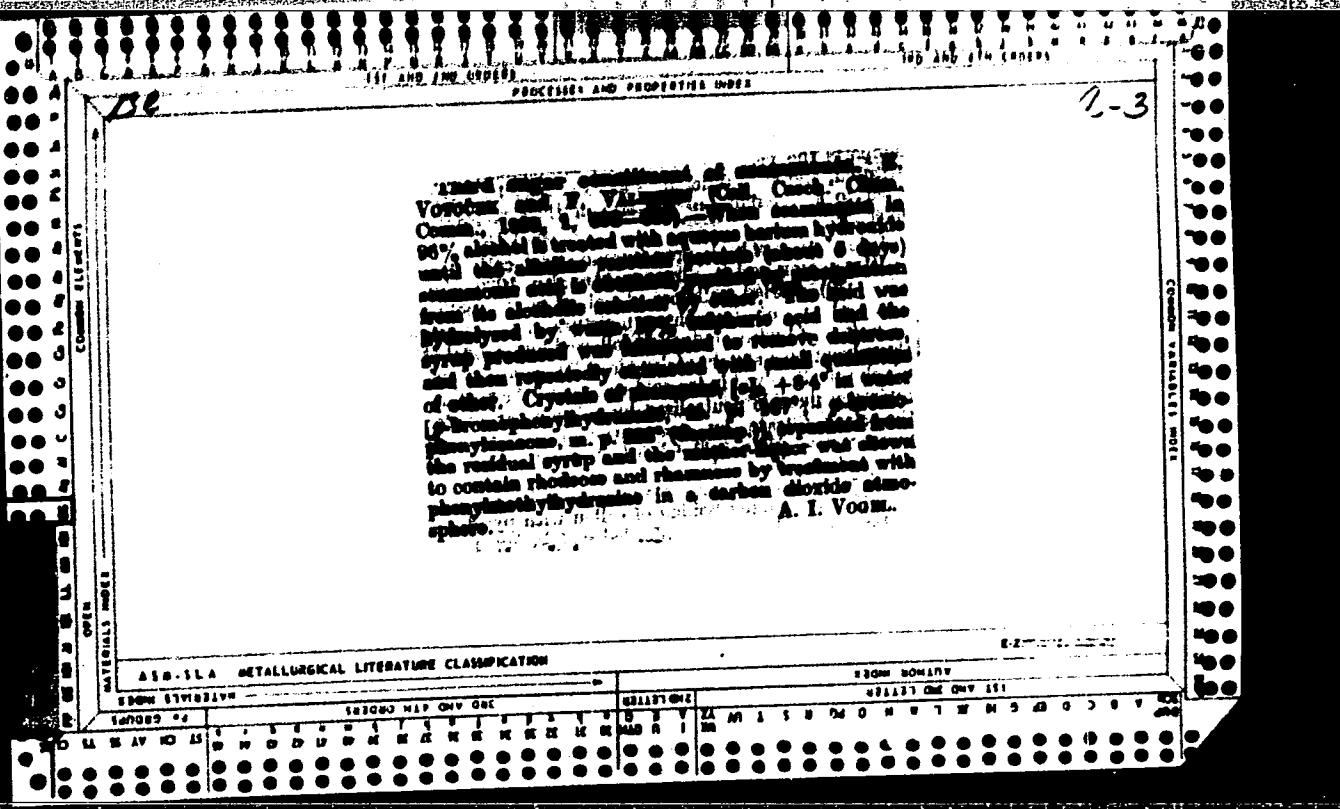
a-3

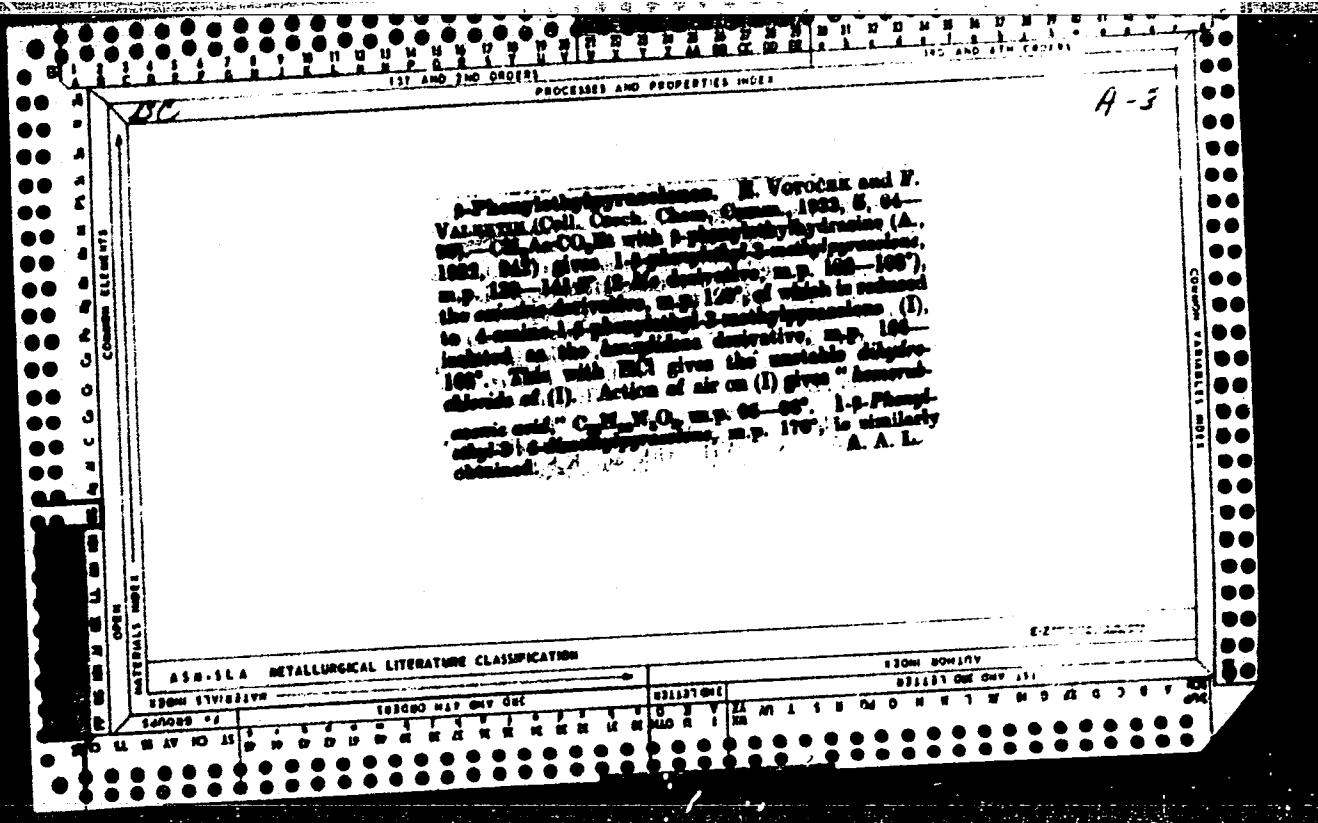
## ASA-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

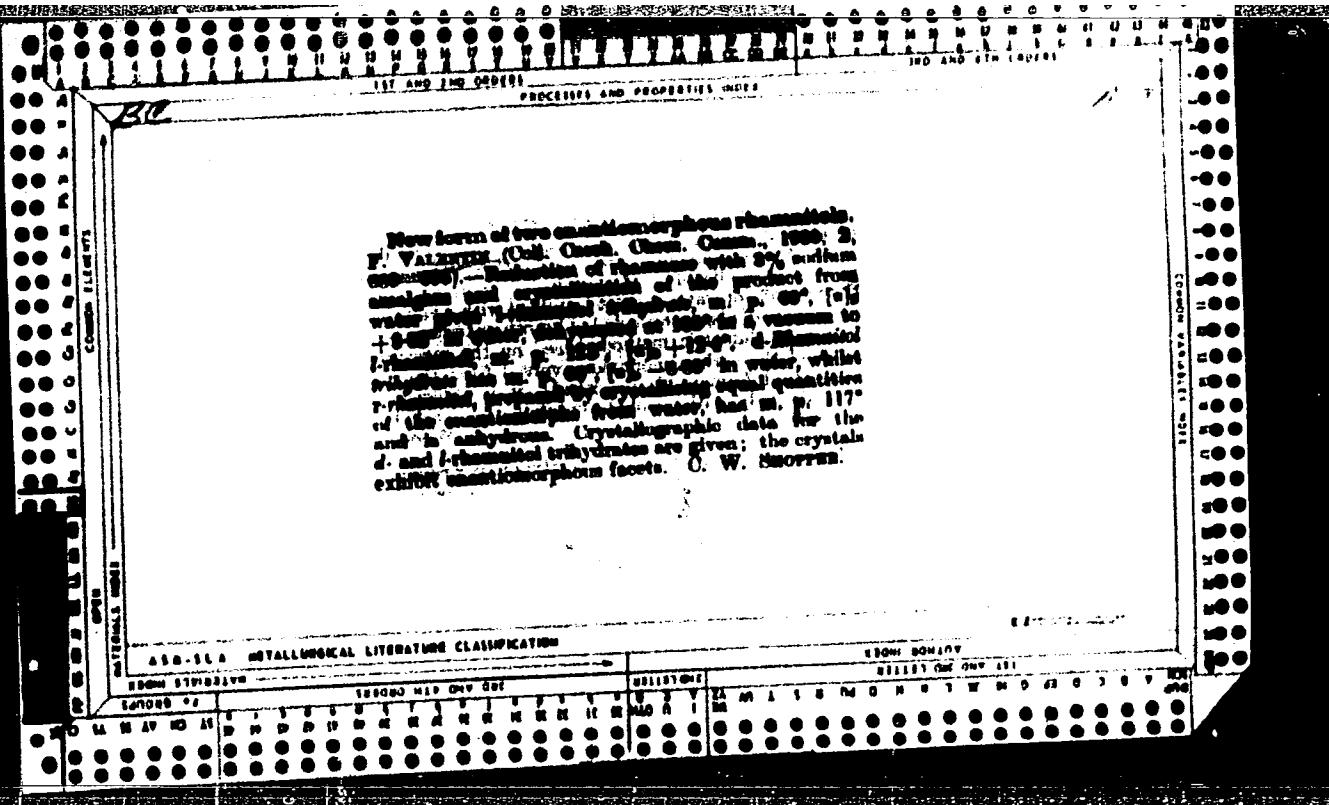
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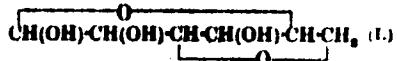






[3:6-]Anhydrogalactose. *T. VALENTIN* (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1932, 6, 364-378).—*α*-Methylgalactoside (modified prep.), when treated in  $\text{CH}_3\text{N}_2$  with  $\text{Pb}(\text{OAc})_4$  and then with  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}$ , gives 2:3:4-

trisubst. 6:6-triphenylmethoxy- $\alpha$ -methylphthalimide, m.p. 179–181°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +66^\circ$  in  $C_6H_6$ , which, when treated with  $Pb(OAc)_4$  in ethylene dithiobisbenzoate and then with  $NH_2\cdot MeOH$ , affords  $\alpha$ -methylphthalimidoyld 6-bromide, decom., 163°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +157^\circ$  in  $H_2O$ . This with  $Ba(OH)_2$ , yields 3:6-anhydro- $\alpha$ -methylphthalimide, m.p. 141–143°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +82.4^\circ$  in  $H_2O$ , hydrolyzed by 1%  $H_2SO_4$ , to 3:6-anhydrophthalimide (I), amorphous,  $(+)$ ,



in  $H_2O$   $+37.6^\circ$ , changing to  $+27.2^\circ$  [phenolphthalein, m.p.  $215^\circ$  (decomp.),  $[\alpha]_D +49.2^\circ$  in  $MeOH$ ]. The possibility that (I) contains an ethylenic linking is excluded by its stability to halogens, and the constitution of the 3 : 6-ring follows from stereochemical reasons and the formation of the osmanone. (I) decolorizes Schiff's reagent in 3–4 sec. and is considered to be an anhydruo-aldehyde. Mutarotation is due to opening of the 1 : 5-ring, and not the more stable 3 : 6-ring, and equilibrium is between (I) and the aldehyde. For stereochemical reasons the pyranose ring can re-form only in one direction. R. S. C.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858420017-5"

**Hydrazones and coumarins of sugars.** E. VURO-  
FAN and V. VALENTIN (Arch. Herlijn, 1931, B, 105-  
109). The sugar of which a given hydrazone is a  
derivative can be identified by distilling the hyd-  
razone with 12% HCl; when the production of furfur-  
aldehyde indicates the presence of pentose, and, if  
is evolved by hexose. This reaction can be applied  
to determine whether the pentose or methylpentose  
component of a disaccharide is responsible for its  
reducing action. Lactosephenylhydrazone is responsible for its  
mutarotation in MeOH, whilst the rotation exhibits  
phenylhydrazone of aryl, lactose is constant.  $\mu$ -  
Nitrobenzaldehyde can conveniently be substituted for PhCHO in the regeneration of sugars from their  
hydrazones, in view of the greater insolubility of its

hydrazone. Fructosophenylmethylhydrazone yields the corresponding phenylhydrazone on heating with excess  $\text{NH}_2\text{Ph-NH}_2$ , whilst with *p*-bromophenylmethylhydrazone a mixed hydrazone is obtained. The mutarotation of oxazine is not due to tautomerism between the dihydrazone and azo forms, as fructosophenylmethylhydrazone, which does not possess a labile H atom, exhibits mutarotation.

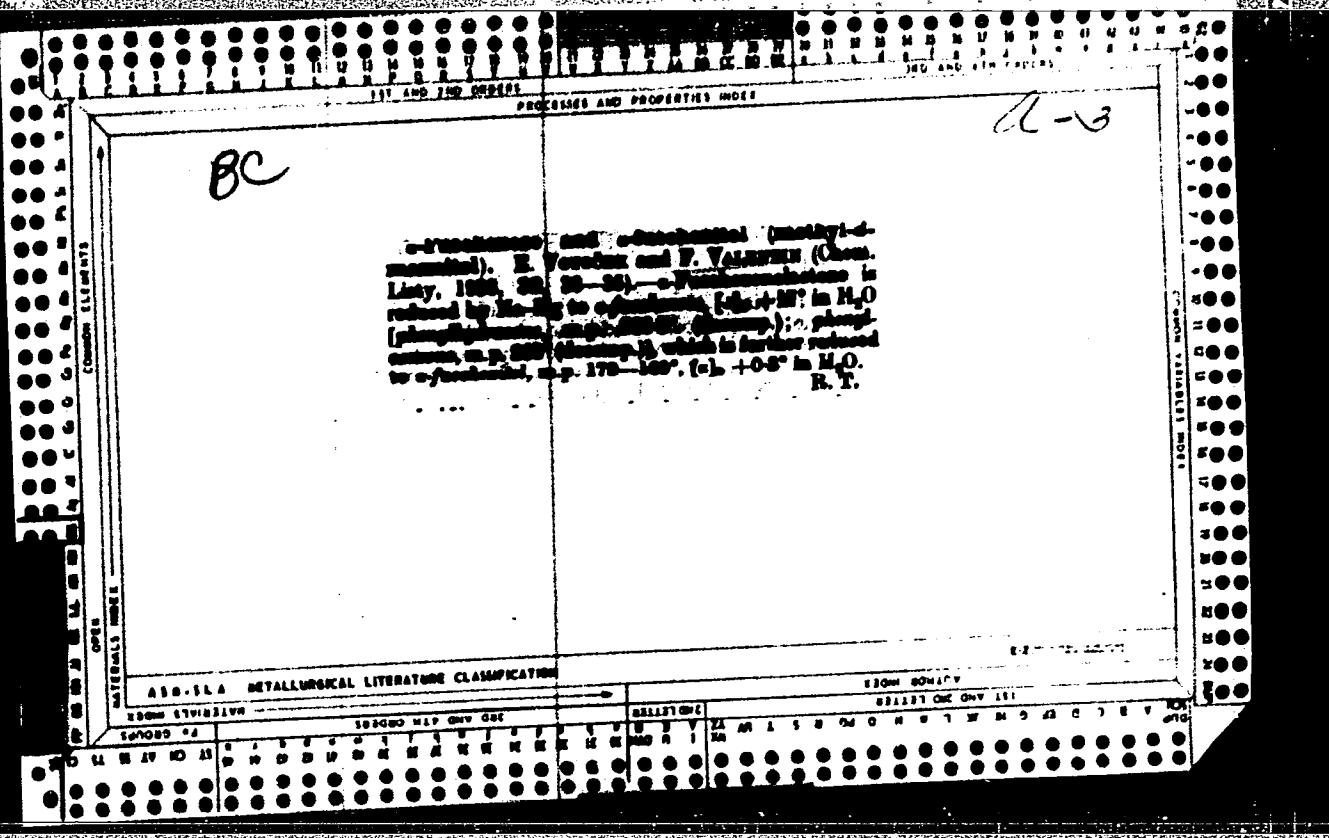
R. TRUSZEWSKI.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

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Rotatory powers of some sugar-hydrates in relation to the stereochemical structures of the saccharin atom. E. Vorotek, P. Valtanci, and O. Leporina (Csl. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1957, 22, 250-251).—The rotations of the following phenyl-benzo-hydrates in MeOH are in agreement with the Hedges rule: d-arabinose, m. p. 173°; L-arabinose, d-xylose, L-lyxose, fucose, glucose, d-mannose, L- $\alpha$ -mannose, m. p. 182°-184°; and d- $\alpha$ -glucosidase. On the other hand, d-xylose, D-xylose, and D-phenylhydrazones of different sugars show no regularity in the rotations. Phenyl-p-chlorobenzaldehyde, m. p. 109°; OCOMe, m. p. 68°; furfuraldehyde, m. p. 101°-102°; FCHO, m. p. 90°; L-arabinose, D-172° (-6-4°); d-arabinose (+3-6°); d-xylose, m. p. about 80° (-21-1°); d-xylose, m. p. 134°-140° (+5-2°); d-ribose, m. p. 144°-145° (-1-4°); L-xylose, m. p. 118°-119°; d-fucose, m. p. 153°-154°; L-fucose, m. p. 155°-156° (-3-2°); d-mannose, m. p. 167°-168° (+12-9°); L-mannose, m. p. 161° (-9-8°); L- $\alpha$ -mannose, m. p. 172° (+10-6°); and d- $\alpha$ -glucosidase, m. p. 186°-159° (-13-6°). The rotations of the following phenyl-benzo-hydrates in MeOH also agree with the rule: d-xylose, m. p. 128° (-1-3°); d-arabinose, m. p. 150°-155° (+1-6°); d-ribose, m. p. 161°-162° (-1-6°); d-xylose, m. p. 130° (-8-6°); d-lyxose, m. p. 121°-123° (-10-5°); L-xylose, m. p. 131°-132° (-10-5°); fucose, m. p. 162.5° (0°); fucose, m. p. 163.5° (0°); d-glucose, m. p. 90°-101° (-1-6°); L-glucose, m. p. 116°-157° (+12-8°); d-galactose, m. p. 151°-152° (-4-2°); L-galactose, m. p. 146° (+3-4°); and d- $\alpha$ -glucosidase, m. p. 148°-149° (-16-6°). The conclusion is reached that the heavy group enhances the rotation so that the conformation of the ends of the sugar chain has no influence on the sign of the rotation of the hydrates.

R. R. Sharp.



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*β*-Anhydro-*o*-phenylene-*γ*-butyrene. Y. VALENTIN  
(Csl. Česk. Chem. Osam., 1937, 9, 315-336).—  
3:6-Anhydrobenzoic tested with Br in  $H_2O$  for  
several days gives non-cryst. *β*-anhydrobenzoic  
acid (1) (amorphous  $Br$  salt), which yields a phenyl-  
Acetate, m.p. 180-5° (decomp.),  $[\alpha]_D$  +16.7° in  
 $MeOH$ . This with  $KOH-H_2O-PHCHO$  in the b.p.  
gives the  $\gamma$ -furanone, m.p. 113°,  $[\alpha]_D$  +126.5° in  $H_2O$ ,  
falling slowly to +115.5° after 200 hr.  $K_2$  carbonate  
reacts violently with  $AsCl-HgSO_4$ , giving  
*α*-dihydro-*o*-phenylene-*γ*-furanone, m.p. 180-182°,  $[\alpha]_D$   
+155° in  $As_2O_3$ . It is concluded that the two rings of  
these and of other sugar compounds containing the  
dicyclic system C<<img alt="Chemical structure of a dicyclic system: a five-membered ring with two carbonyl groups (C=O) fused to a three-membered ring with one carbonyl group (C=O). The five-membered ring has a double bond between the first and second carbons, and the three-membered ring has a double bond between the second and third carbons. The carbonyl groups are at the 1 and 4 positions of the five-membered ring, and at the 2 position of the three-membered ring." data-bbox="450 450 550 550&gt;C&gt; have the same optical<br/>character,  $[\alpha]$  thus being augmented, and that the  
effect increases with the no. of CO groups.

E. W. W.

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H. A. P.

ABD-51A METALLURICAL 6

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001858420017-5"

**8-Substituted-2,2-dihydro-2H-1,4-dihydropyran-2-ones.** **F. VALERIO**  
 and **U. SARTORIUS**. *J. Org. Chem.*, 1964, **29**, 304-370.—  
 8-Methoxy-1,4-dihydropyran (prepared *in situ*) with  $\text{CPb}_4(\text{Cl})$  in  
*c*-Methoxybenzene (prepared *in situ*) followed by  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}$  afforded  
 dry  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}$  and subsequent addition of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}$  afforded  
 8-*tert*-butyl-2,2-dihydro-2*H*-1,4-dihydropyran-2-ones: 3: 8: 4-trimethyl-  
 8-*tert*-butyl-2,2-dihydro-2*H*-1,4-dihydropyran-2-one, m.p. 131-132°, [ $\mu$ ]<sub>D</sub> +45.6° in  $\text{CHCl}_3$ , converted by  
 $\text{PbO}_2$  in  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$  into the corresponding 8-*Br*-derivative,  
 m.p. 78-80°, [ $\mu$ ]<sub>D</sub> +47.9° in  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ , deacetylated by  
 $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}$  to 8-*tert*-butyl-2,2-dihydro-2*H*-1,4-dihydropyran-2-ol, m.p.  
 97-98°, [ $\mu$ ]<sub>D</sub> +45.9°, converted by boiling in  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$   
 into 3: 8-*tert*-butyl-2,2-dihydro-2*H*-1,4-dihydropyran-2-ones (I), m.p.  
 120-122°, [ $\mu$ ]<sub>D</sub> +46.6° in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (optical and optical  
 data). Hydrolysis of (I) with boiling 6%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$   
 yields conversion into the stable bicyclic system of  
 the furanone form to give 3: 8-*tert*-butyl-2*H*-1,4-dihydropyran-2-ones.

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## 400-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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BC

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abs- $\beta$ -D-100% is determined. R. VALENTIN (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1954, 29, 24-31). - Methyl- $\alpha$ -methyl- $\beta$ -benzyl- $\beta$ -butyrate is derived from  $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Na}$  by  $\text{HgOAc}$  with  $\text{PhCOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Na}$  and  $\alpha$ -methyl- $\beta$ -hydroxybutyrate. The product which is  $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Na}$  hydrolyzed by 3%  $\text{HCl}$  to  $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Na}$  which with  $\text{HgOAc}$  gives  $\alpha$ -methyl- $\beta$ -benzyl- $\beta$ -butyrate. This derivative is slightly alkaline solution gives  $\alpha$ -24% rotation in slightly alkaline solution gives  $\alpha$ -24% rotation. The derivative is determined by distillation with  $\text{CHCl}_3$  and  $\text{CO}_2$  and determination of the  $\text{PhCHO}$  in the distillate as phenylhydrazone. R. S. C.

R. B. C.

ASA-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858420017-5"

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858420017-5		PROCESSED AND PROPERTIES INDEX		10	
Chemical Literature		Anhydromannose, a new sugar anhydride. R. Yalcin. Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communications 6, 354-70 (1944).—Mannose, treated with MeOH and HCl, gave $\alpha$ -Me mannosyronoside (I) in 75% yield. By treatment of I in $\text{CaH}_2\text{N}$ with $\text{Ph}_3\text{C}=\text{O}$ , and acetylation, $\alpha$ -trityl- $\beta$ , $\beta$ -triacetyl- $\alpha$ -methylmannoside (II), $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_6$ , was obtained, m. 131-2° (from MeOH or EtOH and ligroin), $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 88.0°; yield 80%. Treated with $\text{PBr}_3$ in $\text{CCl}_4$ , II gave the corresponding $\beta$ -Br derivative (III), $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_6\text{Br}$ , m. 78-81° (from $\text{CaH}_2$ and ligroin), $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 57.8°; yield 45%. By action of $\text{NH}_3$ in MeOH, III was transformed into the $\beta$ -bromo- $\alpha$ -methylmannoside, m. 97-98°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 52°; analysis showed this material to be slightly impure. By treatment with $\text{Ba(OH)}_2$ , $\beta$ , $\beta$ -anhydro- $\alpha$ -methylmannosyronoside (IV), $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ , was obtained, m. 130-2° (from EtOAc), $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 97.1°. Crystals of IV showed $a:b:c = 0.95:0.1:1.057$ . The 3 m. by Beck's method were: $\alpha_D$ , 1.321, $\beta_D$ , 1.422, $\gamma_D$ , 1.526. Hydrolyzed with $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , IV gave a syrup which cryst., m. 102-3°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 95.92°. This was $\beta$ , $\beta$ -anhydromannose (mannofuranoside) (V). It showed no mutarotation and required 10-15 min. to develop color with Fuchsin reagent. It formed a benzylphenylhydrazone, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_2\text{N}_2$ , m. 144-5° (from $\text{CaH}_2$ ), $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 43.5°; a phenylhydrazone insol. in $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; and an osazone, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_8\text{N}_4$ , m. 188-90° (40% alc.), $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -110.14°. V, treated with HCl in dry MeOH, gave a syrup which became cryst., $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ , m. 85° (from AcOEt and ligroin), $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 157°; this was $\beta$ , $\beta$ -anhydro- $\alpha$ -methylmannofuranoside. V's reasons for believing the structures assigned are correct are given in detail.			
Open		MATERIALS INDEX		E-27-27-22-22	
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
SEARCH STRATEGY		SEARCHED REF ONLY QBC		SEARCHED REF ONLY LSI	
SANDBO #					
11 12 13 14 15	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

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## PRINCIPLES AND PROPERTIES OF

**Chemistry of sugar hydrazones and osazones.** E. VOTUCHÉ AND P. VALENTIN. *Archiv. Hem. Farm.* 5, 155 (1912 French) (1931).—The sugar components can be recognized by boiling the hydrazones with 12% HCl; the hydrazones of a pentose methylpentose yield furfural or methylfurfural and hexose yields neither. The test can be effected microchemically with a few mg. of the sugar hydrazone. In osazone derivs. of disaccharides it can be seen whether a pentose or methylpentose component does or does not constitute the reducing part of the sugar mol. V. and V measured the rotatory power of the phenylosazone of lactose and its anhydride in MeOH. The first diminishes with time, the second (often higher on account of the anhydride ring) remains const. Due to the smaller solv. of its hydrazone,  $\beta$ -O,NC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CHO renders possible an integral scission even where it is incomplete with BrZ as in the case of rhodose methylphenylhydrazone. The hydrazine radicals can be replaced in other hydrazone residus, not only in hydrazones, but also often in osazones with the formation of a new osazone either simple or mixed. Thus, fructose methylphenylhydrazone, treated in the cold with an excess of PhNH<sub>2</sub>·AcOH, gives the corresponding phenylosazone, e. g., the  $\alpha$ -bromophenylhydrazone would furnish the mixed osazone,  $\text{HOC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}(\text{Ph})\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{C}(\text{NHMePh})\text{CH}(\text{NH})\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Br}$ . The theory of Zerner and Waltuch, according to which the inconstancy of rotatory power of osazones is due to the tautomeric change of a dibenzylazone form into an azole form, cannot be maintained, since fructose-methylphenylosazone, which does not possess any H susceptible of migration, shows also the phenomenon of mutarotation. J. KUTĚNA

J. KIRKHAM

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

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 CA  
 A new anhydrogalactose. R. VALLMIAN. *Collection Carbocat. Chem. Communications* 4, 364-7 (1953). - 3,6-Anhydrogalactose (I) has been prep'd. and differs from those known in the stability of its anhydride ring which even decreases the stability of the original galactose ring. V. compares I to Fischer's 3,6-anhydroglucose (*C. A.* 6, 1295). On the basis of reducing power, osazone formation, the original pyran ring in galactose, and stereochem. reasons V. assigns to the anhydride ring the 3,6-positions. He notes

that models show this configuration to be the only one which would weaken the pyran ring of galactose. He concludes that the ring is thus weakened since I reacts with Schiff's reagent and also shows a change of rotation. A stable 2-ring system should not show mutarotation (Fischer's 3,6-anhydroglucose does not) and V. believes that the new rotation is due to an equil. mixt. of bicyclic and aldehydic forms of I. V. also cites reasons to show that the pyran ring did not change to a furan ring. Anhyd.  $\alpha$ -methyl galactoside in dry pyridine was treated with  $\text{Ph}_3\text{C}^+$ , then with  $\text{AcO}^-$ , giving 78% 2,3,6-triacetyl 6-tri- $\alpha$ -methylgalactoside (II), m. 170-81°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} 60^\circ$ . By treating II with  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  in  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}$ , he obtained 70% of the bromoglyhydrin (III), brown and decomps. 187-191°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} 167^\circ$ . After refluxing a mixt. of III and  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$  for 2 hrs., 3,6-anhydro- $\alpha$ -methylgalactoside (IV) was isolated in almost theoretical yield, recrystd. from  $\text{AcOEt}$ , m. 141-2°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} 24^\circ$  (in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ). Hydrolysis of IV with 1%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  gave I which has been obtained only in the amorphous state. A water soln. of I was examd. in the polarimeter and the rate of change of rotation was found to follow the equation for a monomol. reaction. Extrapolation of the curve to zero time gave  $[\alpha]_D^{25} 38.6^\circ$ . The osazone m. 215°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} 48.2^\circ$  ( $\text{MeOH}$ ). ANNE E. WHITE

## A10-104 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECOND MFT ONV O&amp;C

VOLUME NUMBER

REF ID: 10001858420017-5

The glucosylalkylamines (and other aldose alkylamines). B. Votovsk and F. Valentin. Collection Czechos. Chem. Commun. 6, 77-90 (1934).—These compds. are formed by the condensation of the aldoses with 1 mol. of the primary amine. They crystallize either in the anhyd. condition, with 1 or 0.5 mol. of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  or  $\text{MeOH}$  depending upon the solvent used. They show paratartation and must therefore have the lactic structure. The substituted hydrazines react with the corresponding amine. The following of the sugar and the prep'd. by dissolving approx. 2 g. of the alkyl derivs. were sugar in an aq. or  $\text{MeOH}$  soln. 2 g. of the amine, the corresponding amine deriv. crystallizes on standing. Methyldamine:  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_2\text{N} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , m. 101°. Arabinosyl,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_2\text{N} \cdot \text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5$ , m. 126°. 7: glucosyl,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_2\text{N} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ , m. 115°. Rhamnosyl,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_2\text{N} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5$ , m. 126°. Khainnosylythylamine,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_2\text{N} \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , m. 78-80° (decomp.).

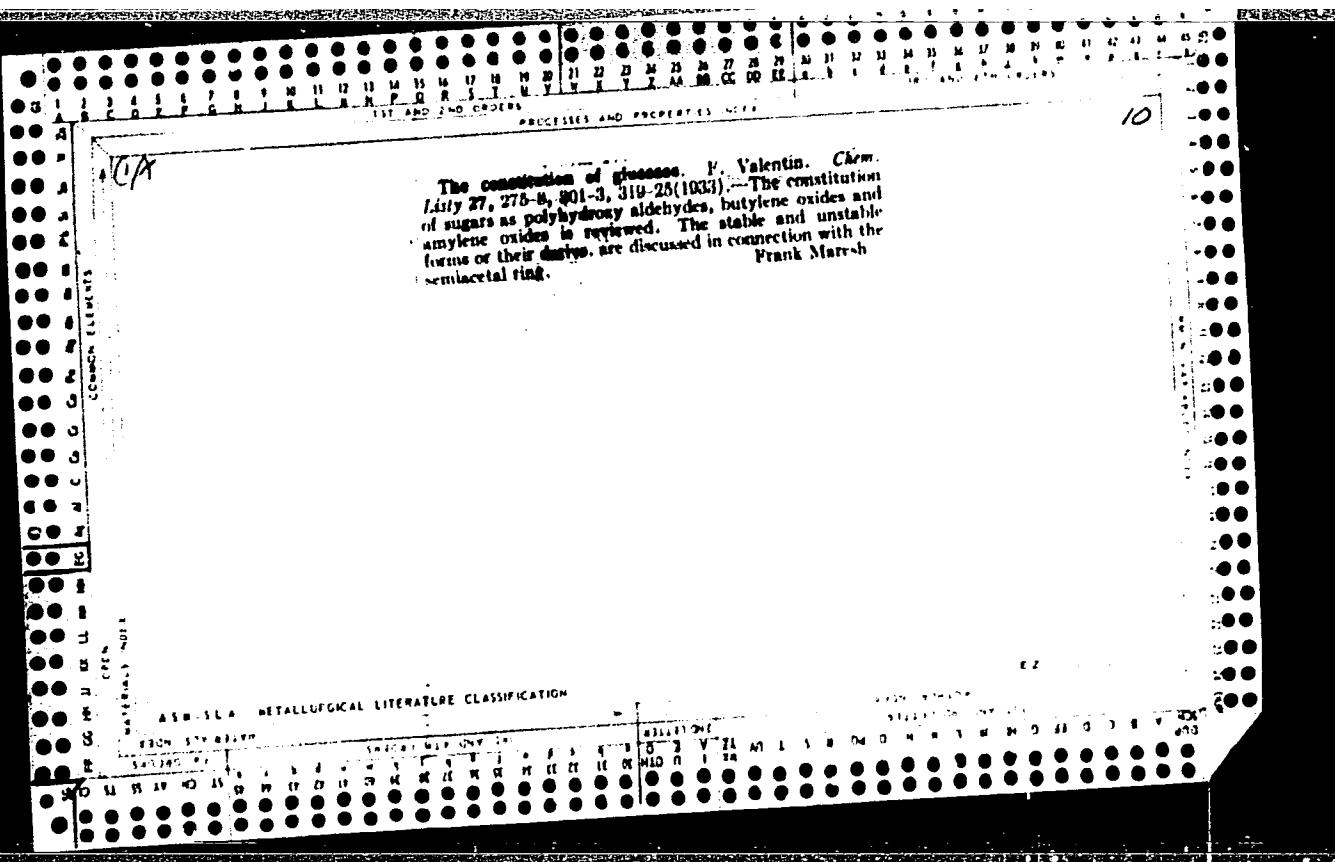
141-2°. *Propylamines*: rhamnosyl,  $C_6H_{11}O_4N$ , m. 145°; fucosyl,  $C_6H_{11}O_4N$ , m. 124-5°; galactosyl,  $C_6H_{11}O_4N$ , m. 127-8°. *Butylamines*: xylosyl,  $C_6H_{13}O_4N$ ,  $H_2O$ , m. 81-2°; rhamnosyl,  $C_6H_{13}O_4N$ ,  $MeOH$ , m. 136-7°; fucosyl,  $C_6H_{13}O_4N$ ,  $0.5H_2O$ , m. 88-9°; glucosyl,  $C_6H_{13}O_4N$ ,  $H_2O$ , m. 97-8°; galactosyl,  $C_6H_{13}O_4N$ , m. 82-3°; mannosyl,  $C_6H_{13}O_4N$ ,  $H_2O$ , m. 71-2°. *Amylamines*: rhamnosyl,  $C_6H_{15}O_4N$ , m. 130-40°; fucosyl,  $C_6H_{15}O_4N$ ,  $H_2O$ , progressive softening 75-65°; glucosyl,  $C_6H_{15}O_4N$ ,  $H_2O$ , m. 90-7°; galactosyl,  $C_6H_{15}O_4N$ ,  $H_2O$ , m. 110°; mannosyl,  $C_6H_{15}O_4N$ ,  $0.5H_2O$ , m. 70-1°. *Hexylamines*: xylosyl,  $C_6H_{17}O_4N$ , m. 87°; rhamnosyl,  $C_6H_{17}O_4N$ , m. 132-3°; fucosyl,  $C_6H_{17}O_4N$ , m. 70-80°; mannosyl,  $C_6H_{17}O_4N$ ,  $0.5H_2O$ , m. 75°. *Heptylamines*: rhamnosyl,  $C_6H_{19}O_4N$ , m. 138°; fucosyl,  $C_6H_{19}O_4N$ ,  $0.5H_2O$ , m. 84-5°; glucosyl,  $C_6H_{19}O_4N$ ,  $H_2O$ , m. 97°; galactosyl,  $C_6H_{19}O_4N$ , m. 99-100°, softens 80°.

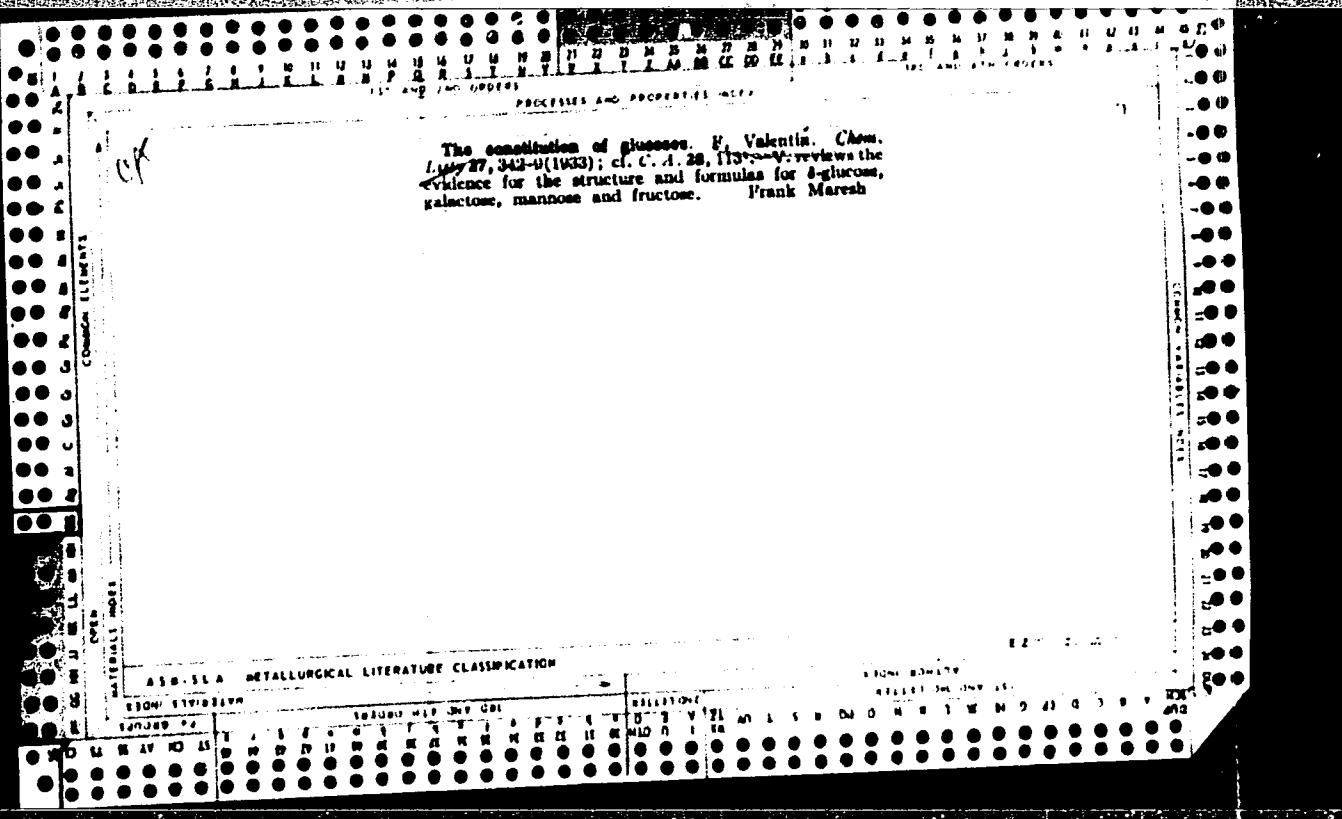
W. A. Moore

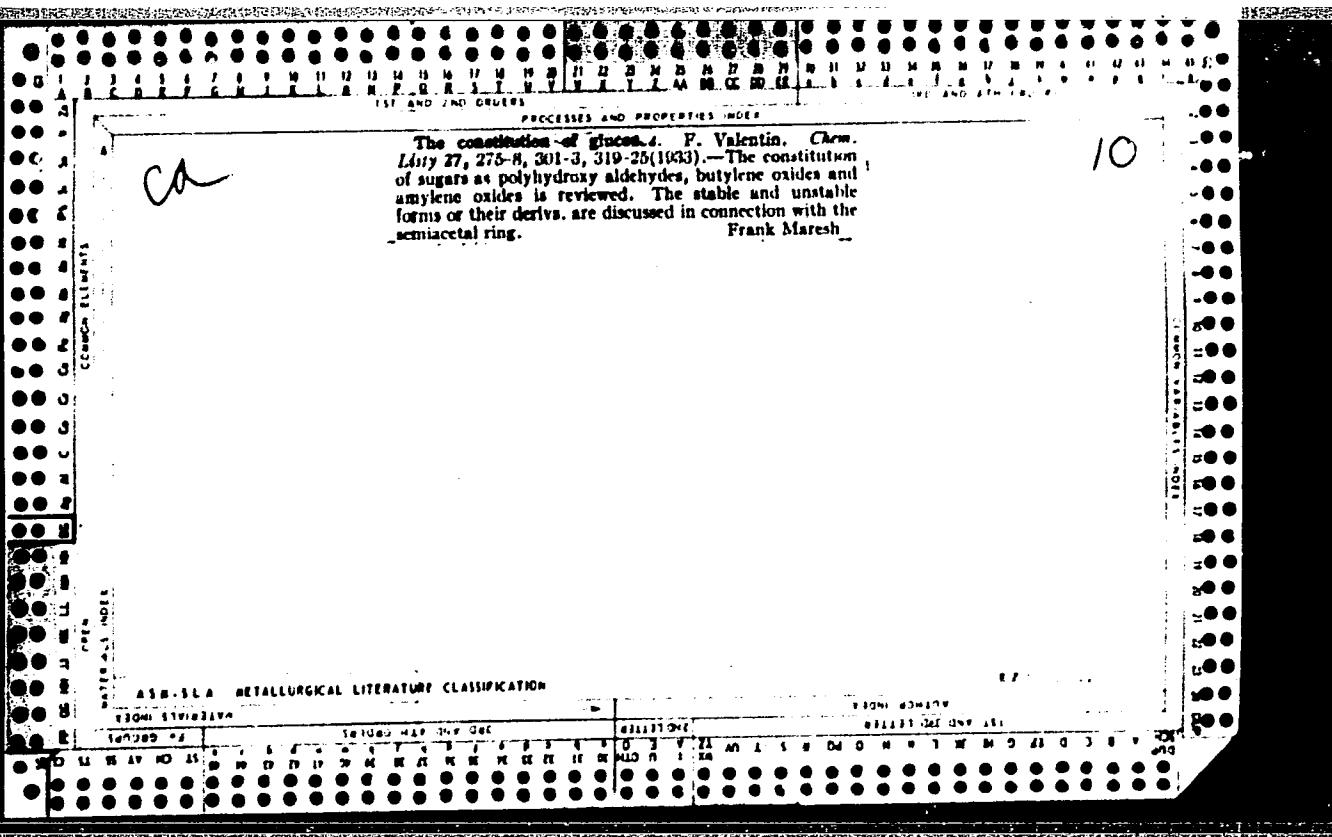
W. A. Blumke

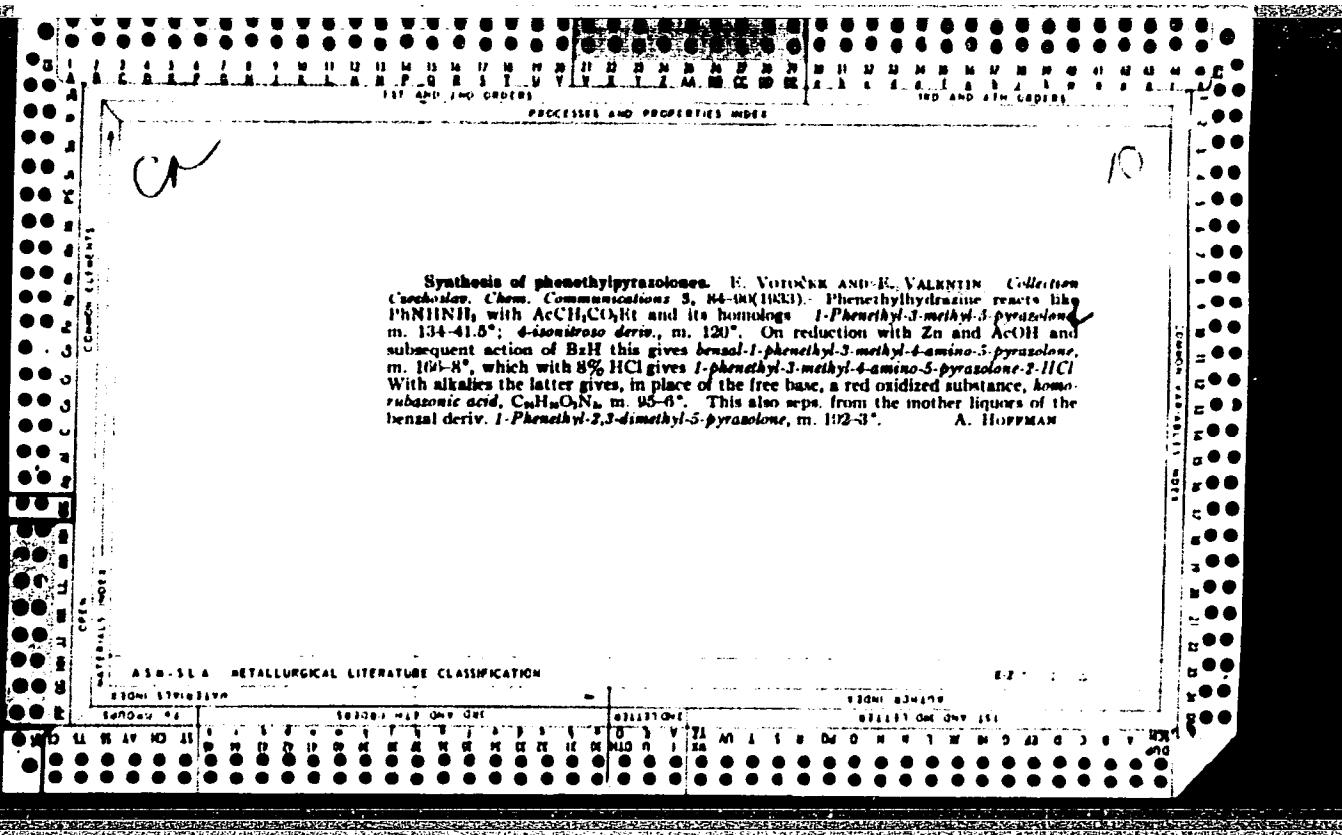
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

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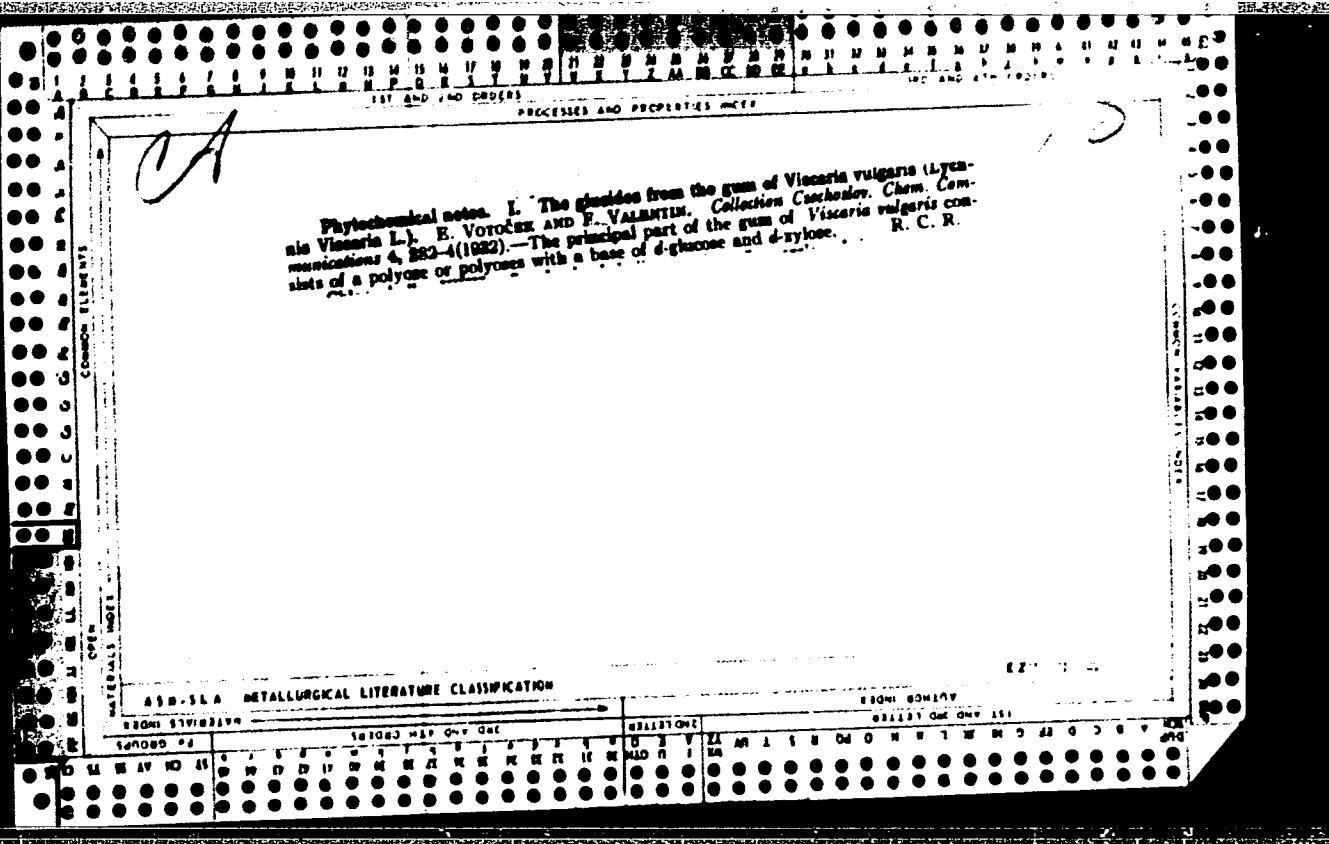
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Citation 81-08471

ASM-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858420017-5"



Be

114

**Phytosorbent.**—I. **Structure of the gum of Phytosorbent (Agavea crombre, L.).**—E. Vodovotz and E. V. Vodovotz (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1922, 6, 222-234).—Hydrolysis of the gum (obtained by extraction of the glutinous portion of the stems with boiling  $H_2O_2$ ), evaporation of the extract, clarification with  $Pb(OAc)_2$ , removal of  $Pb$  with  $H_2S$ , further evaporation to a syrup, and precipitation with  $NaOH$  with 1%  $H_2SO_4$  at  $100^\circ$  (bath) gives glucose and  $\alpha$ -xylose. H. B.

100-114 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858420017-5"

10  
The condensation of mercaptans with 5-ketomethyl-peptonic acids. B. Votukek and F. Valentin. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communications* 7, 44-80 (1955). -- When a soln. of  $\text{MeCO}(\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CO}_2\text{H}$  in aq. HCl, RSH is added and the soln. cooled, cryst. compds. are obtained to which has been assigned the structure  $\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CO}_2\text{H})\text{O}^-$   $\text{CMe}_2\text{CSR}$ . When R is Et the compd. m. 71-2°, *Me*, m. 140-1°, *Pr*, m. 98-0°, *Ph*, m. 68-0°. -- W. A. Moore

## ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

10

*CO*

PROCESSED AND INDEXED 1968

The **glycosylaminolines**, **tertiary compounds of sugar, ammonia and  $\beta$ -diketones**. H. Votorek and P. Valentini. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communications*, 20, 200-208 (1955).—Rhamnose, 6.4 g., is dissolved in MeOH and 2.1 g. acetylacetone and 11 cc. MeOH conta. 0.1105 g. NH<sub>3</sub> per cc. is added. *Rhamnosyliminoethylideneacetone*,  $\text{O}(\text{CHMe}(\text{CH}(\text{OH}))\text{CHNHCMe}(\text{CHCOMe})$ , crystd. in 2 days; recrystd., m. 200° (decompn.),  $[\alpha]_D^{20} -172.5^\circ$ . Ten g. rhamnose is dissolved in MeOH and NH<sub>3</sub> passed in until the soln. is ntd. Upon adding 12.8 g. CH<sub>2</sub>Ac<sub>2</sub> and cooling, *Me* *rhamnosyliminoacetone*,  $\text{O}(\text{CHMe}(\text{CH}(\text{OH}))\text{CHNHCMe}(\text{CHCOMe})$  is formed, recrystd., m. 190-2°,  $[\alpha]_D^{20} -125.5^\circ$ . *Ei* *rhamnosyliminoacetone*, similarly prep'd. from rhamnose, NH<sub>3</sub> and Ac-CH<sub>2</sub>COEt in EtOH, m. 185°,  $[\alpha]_D^{20} -121.0^\circ$ . *Ei* *rhamnosyliminoethylideneacetone*, m. 182°,  $[\alpha]_D^{20} -112.5^\circ$ , prep'd. from AcCHMeCOEt. *Me* *rhamnosyliminoethylideneacetone*, m. 192.5-3°,  $[\alpha]_D^{20} -111^\circ$ , prep'd. from CH<sub>2</sub>Ac<sub>2</sub>. *Ei* *rhamnosyliminoethylideneacetone*, m. 191.5-2.5°,  $[\alpha]_D^{20} -107.5^\circ$ , prep'd. from AcCH<sub>2</sub>COEt. *Ei* *mannosyliminoacetone*, m. 170°,  $[\alpha]_D^{20} 156^\circ$ , prep'd. from mannose, NH<sub>3</sub> and AcCH<sub>2</sub>COEt. P. H. Moser

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

13001 117-02174

14000 147-02174

CA

10

Acetone derivates of xylitol and their constitution.  
František Valentín and Dezider Tomkujak (Slovak Tech.  
Univ., Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 3, 146-64 (1949).  
—Diacetoxylitol was prep'd. and its constitution detd.  
On treatment with  $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$  and concd.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , xylitol (I)  
binds first 1 mol. of  $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$  in a 6-membered heterocycle  
at positions 3 and 5 of the 1 mol., forming the amorphous  
moniacetoxylitol,  $b_{20}^{\circ}$  145-7°,  $n_D^{20}$  1.4778. Prolonging  
the reaction time and increasing the amt. of the condensa-  
tion agent gives diacetoxylitol, in which the 2nd mol. of  
 $\text{Me}_2\text{C}$  is bound at positions 1 and 2 of the sugar mol.,  
forming a 5-membered heterocycle; the amorphous 1,2-  
3,5-diacetoxylitol  $b_{20}^{\circ}$  99-101°,  $n_D^{20}$  1.4534. The follow-  
ing derivs. of I were prep'd. by oxidation with  $\text{Pb}(\text{OAc})_4$ :  
1,2,3,5-diacetone-4-tolylsulfonyl, cryst., m. 71-3°; 3,5-  
acetone-1,2,4-tribenzoyl, cryst., m. 103-4°; 3,5-acetone-  
1,2,4-trimethyl, amorphous,  $b_{20}^{\circ}$  69-71°,  $n_D^{20}$  1.4324;  
1,2,4-trimethyl, amorphous,  $b_{20}^{\circ}$  97-9°,  $n_D^{20}$  1.4610;  
1,2,3,5-diacetone-4-methyl, amorphous,  $b_{20}^{\circ}$  78-80°,  
 $n_D^{20}$  1.4383; 3,5-acetone-4-methyl, amorphous,  $b_{20}^{\circ}$  109-  
11°,  $n_D^{20}$  1.4003; 4-methyl, amorphous,  $b_{20}^{\circ}$  167-9°; 1,2-  
3,5-tetrabenzoyl-4-methyl, cryst., m. 121-3°.

Jan Micka

CA

Vitamin C in fresh and canned vegetables. František  
Valentín and Danica Žuflová (Research Inst. Food Ind.,  
Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 4, 309-12 (1960).—  
Twenty-one various kinds of vegetables in Bratislava region  
was tested by Tillman's method for vitamin C content when  
fresh and canned vitamin C was very much lower in the  
canned vegetables. Jan Micka

CA

Vitamin C in various fruits. František Važentim and  
Danica Žuflová (Food Research Inst., Bratislava, Czech.).  
Chem. Zprávy 4, 8-13 (1950). -- Twenty varieties of fruit  
from the Bratislava region were tested for their vitamin C  
by the Tillmans method and compared with the finished  
product. Jan Myska

...A

Quantitative separation of magnesium cation from sodium and potassium cations. Branislav Valentín and Magda Suchárová-Tuřlerová (Bratislava, Czech.) *Chem. J. Zivnosti* 4, 98-99 (1950). The salts of  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ , and  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  are evapd. to dryness with  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and ignited. After the sulfates are dissolved, freshly prep'd.  $\text{AgOH}$  or  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}$  in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  is added.  $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$  is adsorbed on the dispersed particles of  $\text{AgOH}$ . Jan Micka

CA

12

Vitamin C content of tomatoes. František Valentín and Ivana Žuflová (Food Research Inst., Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* **3**, 340-53 (1940).—The effect of vegetation period and climatic conditions on vitamin C in tomatoes was studied. There were losses of 61.4-85.2% in the finished product (catsup) as compared with the original tomatoes contg. 15.0-38.00 mg.% of vitamin C as detd. by Tillmans method. Jan Meka

Valentin, F.

Vitamíns in food research in Slovakia. F. Valkář, J. Žúľová, P. Hanula, M. Čunderlíková, and I. Stein (Výsk. ústav potravinářského priemyslu, Bratislava, Czech.). *Prámyšl Potravin* 4, 20-4 (1953).—In 72 different kinds of vegetables, fruits, oils, fats, and food products the contents of the following vitamins (I) were determined: A, B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, E, niacin, and folic acid. More than 450 tabulated values from approx. 3000 entries are presented. Preventive measures against losses of I in manufg. processes are suggested. L. J. Urbánek

VALENTIN, F.

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C Z E C H

Vitamin A (axerophthol) and carotene in raw materials of  
Slovakian food industry. F. Valentin, D. Žaffová, and M.  
Čunderlíková (Výzkumný ústav potrav. priemyslu, Bratis-  
lavá, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 8, 267-71 (1954); cf. *C.A.*  
49, 5256.---Structural formulas and occurrence of  $\beta$ -carotene  
in Slovakian fruits and vegetables are discussed. J. M.

VALENTIN, F.

"Vitamin A (axerophthol) and carotenes in basic raw materials of the Slovak food industry."  
Chemicke Zvesti, Bratislava, Vol. 8, No. 5, May 1954, p. 167.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, L.C.

VALENTIN, F.

"Chemistry of Penicillin as an Antibiotic of Today", F. 212, (TECHNICKA  
PTACA, Vol. 6, No. 4, April 1954, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), IC, Vol. 4,  
No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

VALENTIN, FRANT

Czechoslovakia/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application --  
Food industry, I-28

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6769

Author: Valentin, Frant

Institution: None

Title: Capsaicin -- The Substance that Imparts the Burning Taste to Red  
Pepper

Original  
Publication: Prumysl potravin, 1955, 6, No 8, 383-387

Abstract: Data concerning the structure of capsaicin, its occurrence in nature,  
its physiological and pharmacological action and methods for its de-  
termination. Bibliography, 8 references.

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VALENTIN, F.

Coloring matter of paprika. p. 638. CHEMICKE ZVESTI. Bratislava.  
Vol. 9, no. 10, Dec. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956.

VALENTIN, F. ; HANULA, F; ARSAI, J.

Effect of raw materials on the biological quality of corn extracts. p. 5.  
CHEMICKA ZVEST. (Slovenska skladba je vydala Spolok chemikov na Slovensku)  
Bratislava. Vol 10, no. 1, January 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress  
Vol. 5, no. 12, December 1956.

VALENTIN, N.

The circulation speed of current assets in industrial enterprises. p. 70.

METALURGIA SI CONSTRUCTIA DE MASINI

Vol. 8, no. 3, Mar. 1956

Rumania

Source: EAST EUROPEAN LISTS Vol. 5, no. 10 Oct. 1956

BAKATIS, A.; VAIKINAS, A.

Investigating the increase in the production of heat-insulating  
heat-insulating rock-peat boards. Leningrad, 1962. 100 p.  
B no.2:253-264 '62.

1. Institut stroitel'stva i arkhitektury MFTs SSSR

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Housing construction in the Scandinavian countries and in Yugoslavia.  
(To be contd.) Tehnika Jug 17 no.1:28-31 Ja '62.

(Scandinavia—Housing)  
(Yugoslavia— Housing)

VALENTINCIC, Jozef, ing. (Beograd, Mladena Stojanovica 4)

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1. Deputy Secretary for Industry of the Federal Executive Council,  
Beograd.

(Scandinavia—Housing)  
(Yugoslavia—Housing)

VALENTINCIC, M.

Intestinal parasites in Slovenia. Zdrav. vest., Ljubljana 23 no.  
11-12:312-316 1954.

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predstojnik prof. dr. Milica Valentincic.

(PARASITES,  
intestinal, in Slovenia, in child., determ. technic (Slov))

VALENTINCIC, M.; STROPNIK, Z.

*Hystoplasma capsulatum. Zdrav. vest., Ljubljana 24 no.7-8:273-277  
1955.*

1. Mikrobioloski institut medicinske fakultete v Ljubljani-  
predstojnik prof. dr. Milica Valentincic.

(HISTOPLASMA

capsulatum (S1))

(HISTOPLASMOSIS, diag.

(S1))

VALENTINCIC, M.; LEBEZ, D.; VOZELJ, M.

Jakobstahl complement fixation test with cardiolipin antigen.  
Acta med. jugosl. 10 no.1:50-58 1956.

1. Department of Serology, Institute of Microbiology, Medical Faculty, University of Ljubljana.

(COMPLEMENT

fixation with cardiolipin antigen in diag. of syphilis,  
Jacobsthal technic.)

(CARDIOLIPIN

antigen complement fixation in diag. of syphilis,  
Jacobsthal technic)

(SYPHILIS, diag.

complement fixation test with cardiolipin antigen,  
Jacobsthal technic)

(ANTIGENS

cardiolipin antigen complement fixation in diag. of syphilis,  
Jacobsthal technic)

VALENTECIO, M.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Zooparasitology. Parasitic Protozoa. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 91046

Author : Valenteceo, M., Kozak, M.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Dysentery Ameba and Environmental Temper-  
ature

Orig Pub: Zdravstv. vestn., 1957, 26, No 26, No 11, 456-  
457 (Slovenian)

Abstract: No abstract

Card 1/1

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 12 Vol 13/6 Ophthalmology June, 59...

969. PYRAZOLIDINE TREATMENT OF ENDOGENIC IRIDOCYCLITIS (Russian text) - Valentinenko A. B. - VESTN. OFTALM., 1958/14 (31-36)  
Pyrazolidine, an analogue of butazolidine (pyrazolon derivative), was the drug used by the author in treatment of 30 patients with endogenous iridocyclitis of various aetiology. It is most effective in relieving pain and decreasing inflammation. Acute clinical forms with increased exudation are especially susceptible to treatment by pyrazolidine. Investigation of the permeability of the blood vessels of the anterior portion of the eye in 15 patients demonstrated that this drug promotes normalization of vessel permeability. However, this takes place only after the disappearance of inflammation. Oral administration of the drug in the dose of 0.15 g. t.i.d. gives the greatest effect on the 5th-6th day. However, it is recommended that the treatment be continued up to the 7th-8th day for prophylaxis of early recurrences. At the same time the main endogenous cause of iridocyclitis should be treated. Gastro-duodenal ulcers, diseases of the haemopoietic organs, liver and kidney, insufficiency of the cardiac valves and pronounced arteriosclerosis are contraindications to the use of this drug. There were no complications when the drug was used in the above doses. Pyrazolidine may be employed in out-patient departments, with control of blood and urine data.

VALENTINENE, A. B., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Pyrazolidine in the treatment of iridocyclitis." Moscow, 1960. 16 pp; (Second State Moscow Medical Inst im N. I. Pirogov); 250 copies; free; (KL, 51-60, 120)

VELKEY, Laszlo, dr.; TOTH, Anna, dr.; VALENTINI, Jozsef, dr.

Methemoglobinemia in infants caused by drinking water. Orv.  
hetil. 105 no.5:201-203 2F '64.

1. Borsod megyei Semmelweis Korhaz, I. Gyermekosztaly.

NAZAROV, M.I.; PATRUSHEV, M.F., inz., retsenzent; LEGOSTAYEV, A.M., retsenzent;  
TAIMAZA, V.F., retsenzent; VALENTINI, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsen-  
zent; KABAKOV, M.M., red.; ANOKHINA, M.G., tekhn.red.

[Paved canals] Moshchenye kanaly. Prunze, Akad.nauk Kirgizskoi  
SSR, 1958. 104 p.  
(Irrigation canals and flumes)

VALENTINI, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; TYAN, V.K., inzh.

Investigating the regimen of bed load flow in small  
mountain rivers. Trudy SANIRI no.95:3-15 '58.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Sukuluk River--Hydraulics)

VALENTINI, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Construction of earth dams by depositing earth into water.  
Trudy SANIIRI no. 98:101-104 '59. (MIRA 14:1)  
(Dams) (Hydraulic engineering)

VALENTINI, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Headworks on mountain and piedmont sections of small rivers.  
Trudy SANIIRI no. 104:3-14 '59. (MIRA 14:1)  
(Hydraulic engineering)

VALENTINI, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; DERLYATKA, T.I., inzh.; NAUMENKO, Yu.G.  
inzh.; SHISHORINA, G.I., inzh.

Destruction of the Kugart Dam and its analysis. Gidr. i mel. 13  
no.9:54-61 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Kugart River--Dams)

AR6024060

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/66/000/004/B071/B071

AUTHOR: Valentini, L. A.; Derlyatka, T. I.

TITLE: Theory of an oblique hydraulic jump and its practical application

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 4B486

REF SOURCE: Sb. Vopr. gidrotekhniki. Vyp. 23, Tashkent, Nauka, 1965, 12-18

TOPIC TAGS: hydraulics, fluid flow, flow analysis

ABSTRACT: The authors examine the problem of conjugate depths and magnitude of the angle  $\beta$  between the direction of the front of a jump and the direction of a turbulent flow in an oblique hydraulic jump arising at the vertical break of the sides of the channel. The equation of the law of conservation of mass and the equation of the theorem of impulses in projections onto the normal to the front of the jump and onto the direction of the front of the jump itself are used. This makes it possible to obtain equations determining the conjugate depths and angle  $\beta$ . Results are shown that the angle  $\beta$  can be found by calculating the propagation velocity of the dis...  
turbance wave in a flow of finite depth. Graphic relations for the above-indicated jump parameters are constructed. It is pointed out that the vertical break of the sides of the channel leads to a change in the conditions of the bottom streams of the flow which begin to move in the direction of the jump front. This can be used for reducing the silt saturation of the flow by constructing a special opening for

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AR6024060

discharging the silt. Abstractor's comment. The results obtained by the authors correspond to one case of an oblique jump which is realized provided the front of the jump passes through the site of the break of the channel sides and provided the lengths of the channel sections parallel to the front of the oblique jump are equal on both sides of the front and therefore have a special character. The experiments used by the authors pertain, for example, to the case where the second provision is not fulfilled. [Translation of abstract] V. S. Sinel'shchikov

SUB CODE: 20

Card 2/2

VALENTINOV, A., podpolkovnik

Determination of geodetic data for long-range firing. Voen.  
vest. 41 no.11:79-83 N '61. (MIRA 16:11)

KUKUYEV, Ye.M.; YEFIMOV, V.F.; FLORIN, B.S., otv.red.; VALENTINOV, A.M., red.; ABRAMYAN, A.A., red.; KISELEV, N.A., red.; METLIN, V.A., red.; ANDREYEV, G., tekhn.red.

[Handbook with nomenclature and prices for materials and equipment used in the coal industry] Nomenklaturnyi spravochnik i tseny na materialy i oborudovanie, primeniamye v ugol'noi promyshlennosti. Moskva. Group 2. [Nonferrous metals] TSvetnye metally. 1950. 275 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo ugol'noy promyshlennosti. (Nonferrous metals)  
(Coal mines and mining--Equipment and supplies)

VALENTINOV, A.M.

For firmly establishing measures of economy in all branches of the  
coal industry. Ugol' 29 no.1:7-11 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Nachal'nik Finansovogo upravleniya Ministerstva ugol'noy promyshlen-  
nosti SSSR.

(Coal mines and mining)

VALENTINOV, B. (Krymskaya oblast')

Improving the system of collecting income tax from collective farms. Vop. ekon. no.3:154-156 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Nishnegorskiy District--Collective farms--Taxation)

VALENTINOV, B...

We are helping collective farmers to organize their finances.  
Fin.SSSR 37 no.4:66-68 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Starshiy inspektor gosudarstvennykh dokhodov Nizhnegorskogo  
rayonnogo finansovogo otdela Krymskoy oblasti.  
(Nizhnegorskiy District—Collective farms—Finance)

VALENTINOV, G.

Propagandist of aeronautical knowledge. Kryl. rod. 16 no.2:26  
(MIRA 18:3)  
F '65.

VALENTINOV, I.

Africa - Social Conditions

"Stories about Africa." Vokrug Sveta no. 5, '52.

2

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 195**7**. Unclassified.

VALENTINOV, N.

USSR/Radio - Trade Organization

Dec 51

"Concerning the Work of 'Soyuzposyltorg,'"  
N. Valentinov

"Radio" No 12, pp 14, 15

Finds the following defects in the work of  
"Soyuzposyltorg": poor assortment of receivers  
(only the Moskvich and Rodina were available in  
1951), delay in filling orders (40-50 days),  
high shipping costs (set of batteries for the  
Rodina receiver priced at R 101.20 cost 78 rubles  
to ship), and poor advertising of available radio  
parts.

208T83

1. VALENTINOV, N.
2. USSR (600)
4. ... dio, Short-Wave
7. Master radio amateurs, Radio No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

VALENTINOV, N.

107-5-22/54

AUTHOR: Valentinov, N.TITLE: The Victory of Soviet Sportsmen. International Encounters  
(Pobeda sovetskikh sportsmenov. Mezhdunarodnyye vstrechi)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1956, Nr5, pp. 22-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Over 500 duplex radio amateur stations and hundreds of receiving stations took part in the IV International Short-Wave Ham Contest which was organized by the League of Friends of Soldier of the Polish People's Republic. There were hams from Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and USSR. The subject of contest: telephone and telegraph duplex radio communication.

The Chief Umpire Board worked in Warsaw and consisted of the following members: A. Yeglinski SP1CM (Poland), K. Nesterov LZ2KAC (Bulgaria), T. Matusek SP6XA (Poland), P. Vasilesku Y06VG (Romania), N. Kazanskiy YA3AΦ (USSR), Kaminek, K. OK1CX (Czechoslovakia), I. Yezerski SP2SJ (Poland).

Soviet hams won the first place in the contest. Among them: Operator of the Kiev radioclub YA5KAA, and of the Saratov radioclub YA4K4E; L. Labutin of Moscow YA34P; operator of the Dnepropetrovsk radioclub YA5KAD; Yu. Chernov of Saratov YA445; A. Shchennikov of Pensa YA4Φ4; operator of the Taganrog Radiotechnical Institute YA6KOD;

Card 1/2

VALENTINOV, N.

Forward in force. Radio no.9:7-8 S '56.  
(Radio, Shortwave--Competitions)

(MLRA 9:11)

MADZHAROV, D.I.; VALENTINOV, N.

Electrocardiographic changes following anesthesia in children.  
(MIRA 19:1)  
Vest. khir. no.10:91-93 '64.

1. Iz nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vosstanovitel'noy  
khirurgii, protezirovaniya i trudoustroystva (dir. - doktor  
Iv. Iliyev), Sofiya, Bolgariya.

VALENTINOV, N., inzh.

Lighting will be cheaper. Izobr.i rats. no.4:8-11 Ap '60.  
(MIRA 13:6)  
(Electric lamps)

VALENTINOV, N., inzh.; NOVINSKIY, G., vrach

An invention should subexist. Izobr.i rats. no.12:16-18 D '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Medical instruments and apparatus—Technological innovations)

KYARDI, Ya., brigadir (g.Tallin); KAPRANOV, G. (g.Nal'chik); KNYAZEV, Yu. (g.Nal'chik); SHAPKUN, N., inzh. (g.Krasnodar); KHOKHLOV, Yu. (g.Ural'sk); VALENTINOV, N., inzh.; NOVIMSKIY, G., vrach

Innovations. Izobr. i rats. no.9:12-13 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Machal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela zavoda imeni Zemlyachki, g. Ural'sk (for Khokhlov).  
(Technological innovations)

2

VALENTINOV, N. (Alma-Ata)

Photographic clubs have not yet been organized in Alma-Ata.  
Sov. foto 19 no.5:26-27 My '59. (MIRA 12:9)  
(Alma-Ata--Photography--Societies, etc.)

VALENTINOV, Oleg

The Fifth Congress of the Trade Unions of Czechoslovakia. Vsem.  
prof. dvizh. no.7/8:35-37 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

VALENTINOV, R.; NIKOLAYEV, I.

In primary schools, institutes of higher learning and at practical  
training. Sov.foto 22 no.9:42-43 S '62. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Photography)

VALENTINOV, R.; IGOREV, N.

Let's talk about your photographs. Sov. foto 23 no.4:42-44  
Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Photographs)

VALENTINOV, V.

Metal workers strike. Sov.profsoiuzy 5 no.3:87-88 Mr '57.

(MLRA 10:4)

(Schleswig--Holstein--Strikes and lockouts--Metal workers)

VALENTINOV, V.

It does not suit anybody. Izobr.i rats. no.9:46-47 5 '60.  
(MIREA 13:10)  
(Technological innovations)

VALENTINOV, V.

Callisthenics in industry. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 4  
no. 2:50-51 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)  
(Callisthenics)

30900. VALENTINOV, Ye.

Vospitaniye meditsinskoy sestry. (Shkola pri bol'nitse im. Ostroumova).  
Med. sestra, 1949, No. 9, s. 30-32.

VALENTINOV, Ye.(g. Kuybyshev)

Here they repair motor vehicles. Prom.koop. 12 no.11:15  
(MIRA 11:11)  
N '58. (Kuybyshev-Automobiles-Maintenance and repair)



SCHWARTZ, E.; VALENTINOVA, I.; SIMKOVA, V.; DORNETHUBER, V.

Determination of the biological effect of gibberellic acid  
in guinea pigs with some biochemical methods. Bratisl. lek.  
listy 44 no.102621-627 30 N '64

1. Krajska nemocnica tuberkulozy a chorob plucnych, (riaditel  
MUDr. K. Virsik), a Ustav tuberkulozy v Bratislave (riaditel  
MUDr. J. Markovic).

VENKA, Rudolf, Ing.; VALENTINOVA, Ingrid, prom. biochemik.

Spraying of sugar beets with scator 20. Pracovni lek. 9 no. 2:144-146  
Apr 57.

1. Ustav hygiény prace a chorob z povolania v Bratislave, riaditeľ  
MUDr I. Klucík.  
(PARATHION,  
spraying of sugar beets (Cz))

VALENTINOVA, I.

JANOK, J., RNDr. Prom biochem.; MAJEROVA, Zd., Prom biochem.; VALENTINOVA, I., Ing.;  
MASEK, J., Ing.; TICHY, V., Ing.

In vitro anticholinesterase effect of coumarin dialkylphosphoric &  
dialkylthiophosphoric acid esters. Pracovni lek. 9 no.6:506-512 Dec 57.

1. Ustav hygieny prace z chorob z povolanin v Bratislave, predmesta MUDr.  
I. Klucik Vyskumny ustav agrochemickej technologie v Bratislave. J. J.  
Bratislava, Ustav hygieny prace.

(COUMARIN, eff.

dialkylphosphoric & dialkylthiophosphoric acid esters, in  
vitro anticholinesterase ff. (Cz))

(CHOLINESTERASE, antag.

coumarin dialkylphosphoric & dialkylthiophosphoric acid esters  
in vitro (Cz))

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Pesticides.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 54969

Author : Tikhii, Rattay, Yanok, Valentinova

Inst :

Title : Mixed Esters of Pyrocatechine, Phosphoric and Thiophosphoric Acid Derivatives.

Orig Pub : Chem. zvesti, 1957, 11, No 7, 398-410

Abstract : From the reaction of 1,2-phenylene chlorothiophosphate with sodium alcoholates, the following compounds of the general formula,  $1,2-C_6H_4(O)_2P(S)OR$ , were synthesized  
(given are: R, yield of the crude material in %, m. p.  
in °C.,  $n_D^{20}$ ,  $d_4^{20}$ ) :  $C_6H_5$ , 90.7, 71-71.5; -, -;  
 $C_6H_4NO_2-p$ , 97.3, 88, -, -;  $C_6H_4NO_2-o$ , 97.6, 141.5-142,

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Pesticides.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 54969

-, -;  $C_6H_4Cl-O$ , 99.3, 125.5, -, -;  $C_6H_4OCH_3-O(1)$ , 73.6,

86.5-87.5, -, -;  $C_6H_3Cl_2-O(2',4')$ , 92.0, 80.0, -, -;

$4'$ -methyl coumarinyl-7- (II), 92.8, 146, -, -;  $C_2H_5$ ,

70.4, -, 1.5622, 1.2954;  $P(S)(OC_3H_7-n)_2$  (III), 87.8,

-, 1.5311, 1.2514.

Treating  $1,2-C_6H_4(ONa)_2$  with  $(C_2H_5O)_2PSCl$ , a 94.9%

yield of 1,2-phenylene-bis-(o,o-diethyl) thiophosphate

(IV) was obtained, b. p.  $110^{\circ}C./0.1$  mm.,  $n_D^{20} = 1.5110$ ,

$d_4^{20} = 1.2610$ . In the reaction of pyrocatechin with

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Pesticides.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 54969

dialkyl chlorophosphate in the presence of sodium carbonate, 1,2-phenylene-bis(dialkyl)-phosphates are formed (given are: alkyl, yield in %, b. p.

in °C./mm.,  $n_D^{20}$ ,  $d_4^{20}$ ) :  $C_2H_5$ , 36.0, 112-116/0.08, 1.4679, 1.2110 n- $C_3H_7$ (V), 28.6; 114-118/0.035 (decomposes); 1.4815, 1.1709 iso- $C_3H_7$ , 41.2, 112-116/0.05, 1.4715, 1.1581.

The most active insecticides for *Musca Domestica* are compounds III-V. The  $I_{50}$  for cholinesterase in the plasma (CP) and the erythrocytes (E) of human blood was determined. CP was the most sensitive to the esters obtained, and only II is active upon CP and E. I has a selective action upon CP.

Card 3/3

VALENTINOVA, I. (Prom. biochem.); JANOK, J., RNDr.

Anticholinesterase activity in vitro of certain O, O-dialkyl-S-(N, N-dialkylthiocarbamyl)-dithiophosphates. Pracovni lek. 10 no.1:16-17 Mar 58.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolania v Bratislave, prednosta  
MUDr I. Klucik.

(PHOSPHATES, effects,

O, O-dialkyl-S-(N, N-dialkylthiocarbamyl)-dithiophosphate,  
cholinesterase inhib. in vitro (Cz))

(CHOLINESTERASE, antagonists,

O, O-dialkyl-S-(N,N-dialkylthiocarbamyl)-dithiophosphate,  
in vitro (Cz))

SMIDOVÁ, V.; VALENTÍNOVÁ, N.; SMIDA, J.; MEDZÍHRADSKÝ, J.

Neoplastic transformation of rat embryo fibroblasts by fowl  
sarcoma virus B'77. Neoplasma (Bratisl.) 12 no.4:453-458 1965.

1. Oncological Research Institute, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.  
Submitted April 28, 1965.

VALENTINOVICH, A.A.

Excretion of neutral 17-ketosteroids and chlorides during septic diseases of infants in the first months of life. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 5 no.6:39-44 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy pediatrii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. M.S. Maslov) Leningradskogo meditsinskogo pediatricheskogo instituta (direktor - prof. N. T. Shutova). (INFECTION) (STEROIDS) (CHLORIDES IN THE BODY)

VALENTINOVICH, A.A.

Dynamics of 17-ketosteroid excretion in kidney diseases in  
children. *Pediatriia* 38 no.2:13-18 F '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(STEROIDS) / (KIDNEYS--DISEASES)

VALENTINOVICH, A.A., dotsent

Renal osteopathies. Pediatrilia 38 no.9:42-50 S '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy pediatrii (zav. - deyствител'nyy  
chlen AMN SSSR prof. M.S. Maslov) Leningradskogo pediatrichesko-  
go meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. N.T. Shurova).  
(RICKETS)

BERKOVICH, I.M., doktor med. nauk [deceased]; VOLTOV, A.N.,  
dots.; VALENTINOVICH, A.A., dots.; DOMBROVSKAYA,  
Yu.F., prof.; KOSSYURA, M.B., kand. med.nauk; KIFER,  
Ye.L., kand. med. nauk; MASLOV, M.S., prof.[deceased];  
POD"YAPOL'SKAYA, V.N., prof.; SEMENOVA, N.Ye., zasl. vrach  
RSFSR; KHOKHOL, Ye.N., prof.; ZHUKOVSKIY, M.A., red.;  
KOROLEV, A.V., tekhn. red.

[Multivolume manual on pediatrics] Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo  
po pediatrii. Moskva, Medgiz. Vol.4. [Diseases of the  
digestive tract. Diseases of the liver and skin. Vitamins  
and vitamin deficiency diseases] Zabolevaniia pishchevari-  
tel'nogo trakta. Bolezni pochek i kozhi. Vitaminy i bolez-  
ni vitaminnoi nedostatochnosti. Red. toma E.N.Khokhol.  
(MIRA 17:2)  
1963. 721 p.

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Dombrovskaya, Maslov).
2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Pod"yapol'skaya,  
Khokhol).

\*

TUR, A.F., prof., red.; VALENTINOVICH, A.A., red.; VOLOTOV, A.N., red.;  
GONCHAROV, P.P., red.; KLIORIN, A.I., red.; SHUTOVA, N.T., red.;  
LIBOV, A.L., red.; KHARASH, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Problems of pediatrics] Problemy pediatrii. Leningrad, Medgiz,  
(MIRA 16:3)  
1963. 358 p.

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for  
Tur).  
(PEDIATRICS)

